

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

- 1-10. (canceled)
11. (previously presented) A process for inhibiting expression of a gene in an in vivo parenchymal cell in a target tissue in a mammal, comprising:
- a) mixing a double strand RNA oligonucleotide consisting of a sequence that is substantially complementary a portion of a sequence of the gene and a compound selected from the group consisting of amphipathic compounds, polymers and non-viral vectors to form a complex wherein the zeta potential of the complex is less negative than the zeta potential of the double strand RNA oligonucleotide alone;
 - b) injecting a volume of a solution containing the complex into an efferent or afferent mammalian vessel of the target tissue in vivo wherein the rate of injection and the volume of the solution increase permeability of a vessel within the target tissue thereby delivering the double strand RNA oligonucleotide from inside the vessel, through a wall of the vessel, into the extravascular space and into the in vivo parenchymal cell, wherein the double strand RNA oligonucleotide inhibits expression of the gene.
12. (canceled)
13. (previously presented) The process of claim 11 wherein increasing the permeability of the vessel consists of increasing pressure against vessel walls.
14. (previously presented) The process of claim 13 wherein the parenchymal cell is selected from the group consisting of liver cells, spleen cells, heart cells, kidney cells, prostate cells, skin cells, testis cells, skeletal muscle cells, fat, bladder cells, brain cells, pancreas cells, thymus cells, and lung cells.
15. (previously presented) The process of claim 11 wherein the complex has a positive charge.
16. (previously presented) The process of claim 11 wherein the complex has a negative charge.
17. (previously presented) The process of claim 13 wherein increasing the pressure consists of increasing volume of fluid within the vessel.
18. (previously presented) The process of claim 17 wherein the fluid is inserted within 2 minutes.